

wild-looking country, with reddish clayey soil, in which, for many miles, hills and valleys seem tumbled together in chaotic confusion. In this red stratum has been found a layer of salt which, at Whitmore's mine, some ten miles from Nephi, appears to be over fifteen feet in thickness. This same stratum of salt has been struck and worked three or four miles farther down Salt Creek Canyon. The salt from both of these mines is of an impure character, being mixed up with the reddish clay of the formation referred to; but this fact, of course, renders it none the less valuable for mining purposes, for which use it is being extensively shipped, especially from the Whitmore mine. Below the red stratum is a white formation, which at a certain point in the Salt Creek Canyon has been worn by the elements into fantastic shapes somewhat resembling the Witches' Rocks in Weber Canyon. At another point this formation represents "needle cliffs," which may be seen some six miles up Salt Creek Canyon on the north side of the Sanpete Valley Railroad.

Imagine the scene of this region before the terrible convulsion of the Mesozoic time which terminated in the upheaval, from its fiery prison-house, of the Rocky Mountain region. A vast briny lake covered a part of what is now Juab and San Pete when, perhaps, Europe was still under water and the Southern States still out at sea. The depth of the salt deposit and the much greater depth of the red clay formation which contains it show that for a long period the geological conditions remained the same.

Water-marks made by the ripples on the shore of this ancient lake have been found by your correspondent, on the east side of Mount Nebo. The lake shown in the noon-day sunrises before the Great Salt Lake, as a vast inland sea recorded its successive water marks, now seen at different elevations on the sides of its adjacent mountains. The proof is this: that these water marks, unlike the bed of the more ancient San Pete lake, conform to the present geological condition of our mountain region, while the latter enters into the complicated broken structure of miles upon miles of the everlasting hills to the east of Nephi.

Nephi, Sept. 11, 1889. JAY.

### PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS.

The following is from the EVENING NEWS of Sept. 17:

#### THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Yesterday afternoon the case of the People vs. Thos. Pascoe came up before Judge Henderson. The defendant was not present, but a trial was had, resulting in a verdict of acquittal.

Herman Bush, a 15-year old boy, was arraigned on the charge of grand larceny, and pleaded guilty. Bush stated to the court that he came here from Chicago in June last, and soon after his arrival went up to Lake Park, where he stole a gold watch from one of the bath rooms. The boy appeared to be very penitent, and promised that if

given a chance he would return to his parents and live an honest life. The court, after giving him some excellent advice, suspended sentence.

In the cases of Bates, Glover, Mulkey, Fitzgerald, Wilson and McKisney, against whom indictments have been found for engaging in a prize fight, an order was made requiring the defendants to appear for arraignment.

The People vs. Thomas Drew; grand larceny; defendant arraigned and plea of not guilty entered.

The People vs. E. L. Plant; dismissed.

The People vs. Niels M. Anderson; assault; defendant arraigned and plea of not guilty entered.

J. S. Groesbeck v. Martin Blackburn; plaintiff allowed to file amended complaint.

The People vs. G. D. Schell; grand larceny; continued until October 25th.

Rose Noble vs. Charles F. Noble; in divorce; referred to J. R. McBride to take and report testimony.

United States vs. James Hack; unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned and plea of not guilty entered.

Today, in the case of John P. Ely vs. Consolidated Julia Lane S. M. Co., judgment was entered for plaintiff.

United States vs. Wm. Worth; unlawful cohabitation; set for September 19.

The People vs. Joseph Ashton and Robert Taylor; dismissed.

The People vs. Wm. J. Brown; continued.

The case of the People vs. Howard M. Twombly; assault with a deadly weapon, was taken up for trial.

Mr. Varian stated to the jury that there was a question whether the defendant, at the time he did the shooting complained of, was in a frame of mind to be responsible for his acts, and he desired that point to be given careful consideration.

William Hooper a 15 year old boy testified—I live in the 12th Ward; on April 9, 1889, between 7 and 8 p. m., three other boys and myself were sitting on Mr. Farrell's carriage steps; Mr. Twombly came up, talking to himself, and told us to get out of there; we got up and ran across the street, and he fired a shot at us; we then got out of the way; could not say whether or not he was drunk; he did not stagger; we were not in the habit of teasing him; we did not speak to him.

To Mr. Lochrie—We had seen Mr. Twombly several times; have heard of boys making fun of him when he was intoxicated; after he shot at us we told the police.

J. W. Farrell testified to having heard the pistol shot; my little girl ran in and told me one of the boys was shot; I went out, but the man was gone; I saw Twombly a short time after and he was drunk; I don't think he was responsible; he had been drinking heavily for some time.

Frank Woolley—I saw Twombly a few minutes before the shooting; he was intoxicated, and was muttering to himself; heard the boy shooting, and looked back; the boy

were then running across the street, and Twombly fired after them; he had been in an intoxicated condition for several days; I don't think he was wholly responsible; he was not insane, but was drunk.

Frank Goodwin and Sidney Farrell corroborated the testimony of Wm. Hooper.

Mr. Varian said he would not press the case, as Twombly was not responsible.

Judge Henderson said such a man should not be permitted to go and engage in reckless shooting, just because he was drunk. The defendant was discharged.

#### M'KAY APPOINTED.

Last evening Wm. McKay, ex-U. S. Commissioner, qualified as assistant U. S. Attorney in this district, having been appointed by District Attorney Varian.

On Thursday, September 19, the Terry case was taken up for trial, Mr. Varian prosecuting and Messrs. Rawlins and Moyle defending. The indictment charges Otis L. Terry with adultery with Lydia Middleton, about August 15, 1888. This is a case in which the prosecution holds that the lady is Mr. Terry's plural wife.

#### RICHARD MIDDLETON

testified—I live at Union, Salt Lake County; Lydia Middleton was married to my son; know Otis L. Terry; he is a married man; his wife is Sarah Lavina Terry; she lives at Fairview, Sanpete County; Lydia Middleton was married to my son five or six years; my son was killed nine years ago; Lydia now lives at my house; Terry was at my house about a year ago, and stayed a couple of days; he occupied the same room as Lydia; she now has a child four months old; Lydia has been married to Terry; this was after her husband—my son—died, about eight years ago.

#### MARY MIDDLETON

testified—Richard Middleton is my grandfather; Lydia Middleton Terry is my mother; Mr. Terry was at mother's about a year ago; mother has a child four months old; Mr. Terry is my mother's husband; he has a wife Sarah L.; mother is a plural wife.

#### LYDIA MIDDLETON TERRY

testified—I am Otis L. Terry's wife; he has another wife; I am his plural wife; my child is four months old; Mr. Terry is its father.

#### RICHARD MIDDLETON

recalled—Mr. Terry and his first wife formerly lived together at Union; she has since moved to Sanpete County.

To Mr. Rawlins—This was 15 or 16 years ago.

To Mr. Varian—Never heard the defendant say that Sarah Lavina Terry was his wife; nor did I hear her say that she was; I thought she was.

To Mr. Rawlins—Mr. Terry was then living with his parents; he was not married then.

To Mr. Varian—I don't know that Sarah Lavina is Mr. Terry's wife; my daughter-in-law married him a